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munity unity and a more conscientious effort toward mutual understanding, and pave the way for more efficient and effective expression of the vital interest and deliberate will of the people of America to prevent preventable disease, eliminate unnecessary poverty, diminish the need for correction, and place the remaining correctional agencies on a rational and effective basis.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STUDY OF PRISON CONDITIONS

WILEY B. SANDERS

AT THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, held in Greensboro in March, 1922, a resolution was passed and a committee appointed "to make a careful study of state, county, and municipal prisons, prison camps, prison farms, and care of prisoners, throughout the state." In order to enlist the sympathetic support and coöperation of representative citizens from all sections of North Carolina, the original committee, consisting of five members with Dr. J. F. Steiner of the University School of Public Welfare as chairman, appointed a Citizens' Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation. The response of the Citizens' Committee was prompt and enthusiastic.

In June an executive secretary of the Conference was appointed to help outline a state-wide program of prison study, and to put this program into operation. Accordingly, the Citizens' Committee was divided into seventeen special committees, to study the various problems of prison administration with a view to legislative changes. A one-day conference of the Citizens' Committee is being planned for the last week in November, at which time the chairmen of the special committees will make their reports and recommendations. On the basis of these reports bills embodying proposed changes in existing statutes will be drawn and presented to the next general assembly for enactment. The following topics will be presented and discussed at this meeting:

1. The Administration of Criminal Justice in North Carolina.
2. A System of Classification of Prisoners Through a Receiving Station, Including Provisions for Separate Treatment of the Different Classes.
3. Juvenile Courts and Probation.
4. Provision for the Treatment of the Youthful Offender Between the Ages of Seventeen and Twenty-One.

5. Provision for the Treatment of the Woman Offender.
6. Provision for the Treatment of the Negro Offender.
7. Provision for the Treatment of the Criminal Insane.
8. The Administration of the State Prison and State Prison Farm.
9. Prison Industries.
10. Compensation of Prisoners.
11. Selection of Officers of the State Prison System on the Basis of Fitness and Training Irrespective of Political Affiliations.
12. County Jails and City Prisons.
13. County Road Camps and Work-houses.
14. Better Administration of Parole, Including Extension of Parole to County Prisoners and More Adequate Provision for Supervising Paroled Men.
15. Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners.
16. The English System of Penal Treatment.
17. The Illinois System of Penal Treatment.

Meanwhile, the executive secretary and the field agent of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are visiting every county jail and county convict camp in the state. A hasty preliminary examination of several jails and road camps has shown the existence of grave abuses, as well as obsolete methods. It is hoped that as a result of this prison survey and the work of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred on Prison Legislation, the way may be paved for some needed changes in the care and treatment of the delinquent classes.

## THE TENNESSEE STATE CONFERENCE

R. F. HUDSON

IT IS THE PURPOSE of the officers of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work to make the Conference spirit, the Conference influence, the Conference program, function the entire year. Necessarily, the year's activity centers around the annual meeting. The social workers of the State have made the annual meetings in Tennessee a real event, and one of far-reaching influence.

In the past it has been the policy of the Conference to conduct district meetings throughout the State—one day sessions in the different sections of the State. At the district meetings there are brought together the social workers of that particular community, together with men and women associated with all state-wide agencies, both public and private. In this manner many people unable to attend the annual meetings have